THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A PAPER DEVOTED TO COMMERCE AND THE CURRENT NEWS, WITH CLASSIFICATION, LISTS AND STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Single Copy, one year $1 50
Five Copies to one address 7 00

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the PUBLISHERS.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOVE'S RELIEF.

I believe I cannot live,
With love all crushed and dead;
I believe I will not grieve
For the words that you have said;
I believe I have died,
And my soul has passed away
To the other side
Of the dreary Styx to stay;
I believe I am free,
From the bonds that held me so;
I believe you see
That I do not suffer now;
I believe I am glad
That you have spoken the truth,
I believe I had
Better have known it in youth;
I believe I am cold
To the memory of your face,
I believe I am old
In the years since I knew your grace;
I believe I can look
Upon you with a smile,
I believe I took
Your love but for a while;
I believe I am wise
To the meaning of your art,
I believe my eyes
Are open, and my heart
Is not broken at all,
I believe I am true
To myself, and shall
Be so whatever you do;
I believe I am proud
That I have found you out,
I believe I could
Do without you, no doubt;
I believe I am right
In all I have said and done,
I believe I might
Love you, if you were one
Worthy of love,
I believe I am strong
Enough to prove
That I do not love wrong;
I believe I am free
From the bonds that held me so;
I believe you see
That I do not suffer now;
I believe I am glad
That you have spoken the truth,
I believe I had
Better have known it in youth.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is reported that a very large number of wealthy citizens have omitted their fortunes on the assessing of a number of New York, until the offices of listing shall have been selected. It is also reported that the amounts so concealed may be enormous.

The Times recommends a French way of getting rid of a nuisance, by the simple process of inviting every disagreeable person to a banquet. The number of guests not yet returned is calculated at 9,000.

The inhabitants of Nice, Lucknow and all the other memorial towns in the island or in the continent are most anxious for a resumption of hostilities.

Mrs. Howe's famous "Battle Hymn" was heartily written between midnight and dawn, after a visit to the camp of the Army of the Potomac, during a brief sojourn in Washington, in the winter of 1861-2.

A Military man remarks that armed cars in Brooklyn are the other day. When the conductor called to change the fare coming, they dodged from their seats, and it required a good deal of coaxing on the part of the driver of the second car to induce the first passenger something, but he did not think it worth while to stop the car. The other car escaped again that day.

A writer in the *Gerald Magazine* advises Englishmen to visit America before passing any opinion upon our institutions. He tells his readers to let distance and "institutions" lending long enough to "get a conception of the character and genius of the greatest, and in many respects the most interesting national experiments which have ever altered the face of the world."—*Sentinel*.

The Directors &c., *signed* petition an increase of a forty cent tax on whiskey, the people now that place, that strongly resemble a wet chill, stout toe fast high, and covered with long, flowing hair. Kentucky is preparing to make a similar demonstration in the position of members.

The Captain of the French ship Peiree, who was accused of racing at the time he came, received such severe damage last January calls the attention of engineers to the position of the Gulf Stream a little longer about 4 degrees west longitude, and latitude 46. His theory is that a submarine mountain causes the gulf to commence with her present direction to be running counter to that spot.

New Jersey is to have a national guard consisted of sixty companies of infantry, six of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Five hundred dollars per annum has been appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of each company.

Austria has just concluded a treaty of commerce with Japan, it being the first to which the Mikado has to put his signature. That function formerly belonged to the Tycoon.

It is stated as a curious instance of the growing practicability of female labor, that in the Lowell cotton factories women engaged in ship building, and Virginia reports two thousand employed.

The treaty entered into between the United States representatives and the Colombian government for the purpose of opening a ship canal across the isthmus appears to be looked upon at Bogota with an unfavorable and suspicious eye, and the press at the capital is almost unanimous in its opposition to the measure, alleging it to be unfair and prejudicial. The main objection to it seems to be that a certain number of millions of dollars is not stipulated to be paid to the government of the country being crossed. The fact is the national company has applied these people by paying $ 40,000 to get a renewal of its contract, and now they see nothing except through the immortal dollar, each down. They cannot even look at the millions of dollars that must be annually spent in the country as the consummation of this great undertaking, nor do they care about the benefit it would confer on succeeding governments. They think of their own immediate wants and nothing else, and would sacrifice anything to have them supplied. It will be a great advantage to the United States if the treaty is rejected, for then the isthmus may be led to shake off its dependence and gain its freedom.

The ruins of Paris seem to be in a flourishing condition. From all quarters of the republic we learn that peace and prosperity are at last established, and to the few energetic clergy of Pontifical Rome, immediately after the assumption of the supreme power, the happy event is owing. Railways are his great hobby, and in this he is ably seconded by Mr. Henry Hogge, now residing in Lima. Accounts have been given to the latter to-day of the mercy of some of the most important lines projected to be immediately made, and the President is seriously considering the feasibility of opening the $6,000,000 appropriated by the Congress for railways by a foreign loan, uniting the Northern guano islands and the salt-vegetable-bone-ash-security, and guaranteeing a profit of seven per cent. upon the capital invested.

Now that the cause of the confusion between the Greeks and Turks has in a manner disappeared, we promise we will not be compelled to write a column upon the Eastern question for some time. The last news from there announces the complete disappearance of all excitement on the island. The two last remaining chiefs of the Sciotes districts, Kondos and Constantinaki, surrendered their ammunition, the first on the 7th ult., the second a few days after. The Greek population manifest the most pacific intentions. The number of emigrants not yet returned is calculated at 9,000. The inhabitants of Syra, Lacharo and all the commercial towns in the island or in its neighborhood are anxious for a resumption of business.

Mrs. Howe's famous "Battle Hymn" was heartily written between midnight and dawn, after a visit to the camp of the Army of the Potomac, during a brief sojourn in Washington, in the winter of 1861-2.

A Military man remarks that armed cars are now seen plastered in grapes, mostly all for wine making purposes. One man has planted eighty acres, and is prepared to plant twenty-five more in the spring, all for wine making. Some gingerwines are making 50,000 a year.

At the great American ball in Paris on Washington's birthday, a young Englishman was observed to be dancing with an extremely pretty girl to his taste. "Who is that old swell?" said the youth to his partner, pointing to a capital portrait which hung in the room. "Old swell!" exclaimed the young lady in a rage, "that is my father, sir!" "Then no harm," was all she said.

STATE NEWS.

A meeting of state finance is called for the 30th inst., at Lexington. The Farm City State company, of Pittsburgh, have mines at that place, which are now in charge of Col. Stanley Sargent.

Bernard Cossler, of Harrisburg, has invented a flying machine, on the balloon principle. It is said to be a success. Let us hope it is, for we consider that if there are colonized nations additional use for covering our limited space and we shall be compelled to emigrate to the moon to spend our succeeding.

Henry Wannamaker recently obtained $1,500 damages from the Lehigh Valley Railroad for injuries received at Easton, in July last. The case was on trial before Judge Sharswood in the Court of Philadelphia, and while the jury were out the parties compromised at the above figures.

The Lehigh Rolling Mill, at Allentown, was sold by the sheriff on the Exchange, Philadelphia, Tuesday, for $50,000.

Ann Armstrong, a peaceable citizen of Hollidaysville, Mercer county, while walking in the street on the road with a young or some such trouble, receiving such injuries as caused his death on the 17th inst. The accident occurred in a field adjoining with deceased early in the morning, and a prison charged with having inflicted the injuries.

Simon Isaac Willing, Post Mistress at Jackson Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has been arrested for displaying too strong an affinity for money in collecting letters. Her husband, Jacob Young, and Samuel Isaacs have been held to bail, and will in all probability be tried at the next term of court. Judging as the law will allow him to hold her.

Postmaster-general Cresswell has appointed the following Postmasters in Pennsylvania: North Orwell, Bradford county, A. W. Kingsbury, vice Wm. Kingsbury, resigned; Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Thomas Wilson, vice Wm. Wright, resigned; Somerset, Somerset county, J. C. Williamson, vice Wm. Evans, resigned; Shanghai Furnace, Berks county, Samuel Dunham, vice Isaac Dunham, removed; Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Mrs. Mary Ann Black, vice Mrs. Mary Ann Black, resigned; Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Isaac Hutchinson, vice Wm. Hutchinson, resigned; Mount Pleasant, Chester county, E. B. Dobson.

The Thomas Iron Company, of Hokendauqua, Lehigh county, have completed the Thomas Iron Company, of Hokendauqua, Lehigh county, have completed the Thomas Collieries, in Plains township, Luzerne county, of Messrs. Parsons & Drake. The price paid is $300,000.

The citizens of Warren held an election for Pennsylvania last week, the candidates being Horace Smith, the present incumbent, and Captain Robert Dunham. Mr. Smith had not opposition.

Robert C. Foster is the Republican nominee for Mayor of Reading.

Adams Express office in Gettysburg was robbed of goods valued at over $1,000 on Monday night, and robbed of twenty dollars worth of goods.

Capt. E. Godfrey Rehrer, whose mysterious disappearance in the Schuylkill was spoken in the papers, has returned safely to his family, and is engaged in his usual occupation of setting up. On inquiring for he was discovered at the house of the Harrisburg, wearing the clothes of the deceased. He was invited to go to the house, identified him, and confessed to the murder, committing himself from his pecuniary liabilities.

On Friday night, A. Stewart & Co.'s steam saw mill, at Stewartsville, Monroe county, was burned. The mill cost $7,000 and was insured for a small amount.

A bill has passed the Senate to incorporate the Pennsylvania Agricultural Association, to meet Monday morning. President, Amos E. Engle; Corresponding Secretary, Elwood Cope; Recording Secretary, Edward D. Mahlon; Treasurer, John B. Rutherford.

Mr. Jeremiah Hogue died in Philadelphia last week at the age of one hundred and three years. The mental faculties were vigorous and unimpaired, and the infirmities of the life were chiefly those of physical decay. Two weeks before his death he could not call the roll correctly, and did not recognize persons of his acquaintance.

One of the owners of the city *Home Rules Journal*, is out in a card defending the Captain of the vessel, the Captain is dead, and therefore cannot defend himself. If it was not actually brought about by the "usual suspicious upon his character." This, in the face of the testimony of the passengers, ship's officers and crew, is a little too much for human endurance. The Captain has gone to his final account, but it is just as probable that his death was a mystification for the coroner's jury, as anything else. We are quite sure he was not knocked down by the Pope with a "magnificent stiletto."

FRIGHTFUL TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

Three Men Instantly Killed and Another Died from His Injuries—One of the Victims an Allegheanian.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday morning has the following account of a frightful catastrophe:

The most terribly fatal accident we have been called upon to record took place on Church Run yesterday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of A. D. Smiths, W. H. Todd and Wm. Bills, and the fatal injury of Col. F. Davidson. The accident occurred at about four and a half o'clock, at the office of Col. Davidson, on the territory leased by him on Cherry Run, about one mile from the city, so far as the facts can be ascertained, the parties were engaged in preparing a torpedo for insertion in the wells. As Col. Davidson subsequently explained, they were all the room in the house, and while he was absent walking toward the door, it is thought that the charge contained about seven pounds of nitro-glycerine, was accidentally exploded, while about twenty additional pounds were being mixed. The explosion resulted from percussion, and the shock was perceptibly felt all over the city. The building was of course blown into fragments, and the occupants, with the exception of Col. D., were instantly killed, their clothing was almost entirely stripped from their bodies, which were also frightfully mangled in every part. A piece of one man was speedily gathered from the vicinity. Col. Davidson was found by the workmen, who had gathered from the surrounding houses, lying in the adjoining field, where he was blown by the force of the explosion, as though laid upon a cot, and his clothes, boots, coats and hats were covered with ghastly burns, his face blackened with powder, and the right arm fearfully crushed. His fatal injuries were sustained by the force of the concussion, which so fractured the skull that the brains protruded, and could be distinctly seen. He was conveyed to his residence, where he lingered in great agony until 9 o'clock this morning, when death came to his relief. Dr. Smiths came to the oil regions from Chautauqua county about four years ago, and had spent most of that interval at West Pithole, where he was engaged in the oil trade. He was about the last man he became intimately associated with the operations of the day, and was universally esteemed as a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor in all his dealings. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a family to mourn his untimely death. Mr. Todd came to the oil regions from Chautauqua county about four years ago, and had spent most of that interval at West Pithole, where he was engaged in the oil trade. He was about the last man he became intimately associated with the operations of the day, and was universally esteemed as a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor in all his dealings. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a family to mourn his untimely death. Mr. Bills was a native of Allegheny, and was employed by Col. Davidson as a driver. He was about twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

Chinese Cities and Commerce.

The following are the names and estimated population of nine cities of China:

Canton	1,000,000	Wuchang	800,000
Macao	60,000	Ningpo	260,000
Hong Kong	120,000	Amoy	250,000
Foochow	624,000	Shanghai	500,000
Chinchow	1,000,000	Total	5,000,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of five, one and an enormous native commerce of three, while there is a large internal trade, resulting from the minor ports, through the canals and rivers and land routes.

The trade with China may be expected to increase largely in the future, as the Chinese are now more favorably made with that country. Already large shipments of barks and sloops are made from Shanghai to Japan, and the Chinese are also to be found numerous ports of Argentine, Peru and Chili. The Chinese are also to be found numerous ports of Argentine, Peru and Chili. The Chinese are also to be found numerous ports of Argentine, Peru and Chili. The

...mercial.

...RCH 27, 1869.

...OF LABOR.

...e, those people have the ...se it best. This rule ap... as well as individuals. In ... with foreign nations during the p... of years, we have been compelled to a... not only costly, but extensive ...ffer extension successfully. The result ...pirited us in a humiliating position. We ...were compelled to use our certificates of indebtedness cheapened at every foreign counter, helpless to alter the valuation placed upon them by purchasers, and equally unable to replace them with anything more acceptable to the dealers in national securities. The only consolation left us in the interval lay in the fact that the form of our indebtedness, at least, did not involve us with other "green-backs." The matter simply resolved itself into a business transaction between our government and individuals made up of all nations in which each hoped to be ultimately benefited. Reduced to a mere matter of exchange, value for value, with a remote possibility of risk on one side, balanced by a strong probability of gain, and on the other side a conviction that the economists of war we escaped at a heavy cost, the chagrin which otherwise would have resulted half the same terms been made with nations instead of individuals was prevented. Yet viewed in any light, it was not an agreeable thing to offer the United States securities quoted for gold at rates disproportioned to their actual value or to impair a credit of our national integrity. For no other reason could by any possibility be divined under the circumstances, after the rebellion which created the certificates was crushed.

It is not impossible—indeed, judging from present indications, it is highly probable, that the inflation of the past will be wholly obliterated by a not unnatural and economic glow of public honor upon the rapid appreciation of our securities abroad. We could desire no more positive proof, we think, if there could be any clearer demonstration of the faith of the world in the permanency of our institutions, than that afforded in the rapid advancement of American securities. There is something unique, something more than a mere opinion, in the profuse laudatory opinions that they would not risk a penny upon. But the investment of their money (whether the investment of a large amount of "silk. When we are told that our securities go gradually, but surely appreciating, day by day, in foreign markets, and that there is a gu... ...ster speedy advancement to par, there is no longer room for doubt as to our position or our credit. The pen... ...will be perceived will "let us something more than ...ation," this emotions however. Practically ...we will be great gainers. We confess that ...the possibility of American securities being quoted at par, in other words, dwelling the attention of the financial world with England three per cents., is sufficient cause for gratulation; but there is still other grounds for the content conferred by prosperity. Our people will no longer be despondent under the obligations they assumed in their endeavors to sustain the government. The residue of the national debt will no longer gall their shoulders. For the moment United States securities approximate par valuation, the national debt will be in a fair way to take care of itself. That is to say, ...ut in proportion as our bonds appreciate, we will be enabled to secure fresh loans at still lower rates, until we reach the minimum figure. We have been paying exorbitant rates, because we could not better ourselves. Now that we are in a fair way to meet our first obligations, we are beginning to realize the benefits insured by a prosperous in the changing times. And just in proportion as we exhibit a disposition and ability to pay—on the contrary, we will not only secure the same basis of more moderate rates, but then will be less haggling about the matter of rates.

We cannot close this subject without alluding briefly to the influences which have produced such a favorable result. During the recent Presidential canvass two distinct policies were announced by our Republican and Democratic. Fortunately for the country the fallacies of the Democratic doctrine were exposed. In the election of General Grant the world perceived the assurance that the obligations of the nation would be paid to the last farthing. The country is indebted to the Republican party for the prospect we have briefly sketched.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION.

The second effort in behalf of the application to the Common Council of Boston, to throw the City Library open to the public during certain hours on the Sabbath, was failed, though the degree of favor which the proposition elicited was so great as to justify the prediction that eventually it will carry. As it is, much good was done, for the discussion opened the eyes of many who thought there was nothing lacking, the application but sheer wickedness in search of some new way to desecrate the Sabbath day. The objection was pretty thoroughly dissipated, and the objectors placed on the defensive, for they were confronted with the unanswerable question, what shall be done with the thousands of per... ...mostly young men—who feel that they have no place in the churches, who spend their Sabbaths in idleness, perhaps dissipation, but would, many of them, resort to libraries—some under the influence of books and art? The ... ...Were further finding libraries think that it ... better to have a given one hundred young men come under such influences than wander about, be degenerate into ways of vice,—that as for the alleged wickedness and desecration, they cannot perceive how it is worse to open a library, where all comers, on certain conditions, can sit and read six hours a day, than to distribute books to persons who will take them from a Sabbath School library, to be read at home or elsewhere. The proposition for Sunday Libraries appears not like... to be put down or the idea silenced by any objection yet made. Mr. Bancroft has gone ahead still further, and under his auspices Sunday evening lectures on social science and kindred topics, are in progress in Brooklyn, whereby entertainment is afforded to hundreds of persons. In New York a movement is on foot to procure the opening of the Mercantile Library Rooms, headed by some well known philanthropic and leading citizens, among them Mr. Fraxton, the distinguished publisher. We are assured that the petition has secured many signatures, and as the very head the question will elicit discussion which will awaken no ...ttacks in the minds of many who have opposed; there was but one side to the question. The New York ... contains some remarks on this question, which seem to be as applicable to Pittsburgh as that city.

...ERTAINTY TO THE LAST FARTHING.

Nothing is more common than the ob...ervation which characterizes a frank man as ...fitting the imputation of dissimulation. ...he happiest hour that ever ...ame ...ho was so ...ortunate as to ...ll situations ...hat he could not stand, he urged up to the last moment of sensibility that he was perfectly quiet and repelled the imputation with a gravity almost religious. We observe in Mr. President Simmons's speech the same peculiarity. Mr. Simmons cannot resist the temptation to give himself to the sentiments as he winding new hosts. He and other persons in the following paragraphs:

...ence pretty much all that honors the "cello" had to say for himself. It will be observed that the illustration is one that would most readily occur to a man who pursued the water. The ark was suggested by these, and the shipwrecked mariner illustrious was the best simile he could select as emblematic of putting his own condition "clinging to the last plank." Perhaps it would be as well to let him "cling," but he could do that just as well without making so much noise about it.

SOME THOUGHTS ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

What is a nation? Is it made up of the *individuals* or of the *families*? Why, of the families. When we go into the old State House chapels at Philadelphia what do we see? Rooms, not individuals. In the economy of society the theory is that a home is the home of a single family, and the members are bound together by the home band, as our Saxon ancestors called it—husband. The wife is the weaver, clothing her children with it, often, the staple of which is provided by the husband, but woven together into or quite garments by the wife—the woman. The two sexes being nearly equal in numbers, it is clearly taught by nature that each man should have, in a well constituted society, his wife, and every woman her husband.

The distinction made in treatises of general moral, between civil and political rights, is well taken. All human things in society have civil rights, but political rights—the right of the citizen to vote, hold office, and thus influence legislation, is confined to those only who pay taxes to support the Government and fight for the country in case of insurrection or invasion. According to our theory of society every woman is a wife and a mother. There are exceptional cases of widows and single women, or "spinsters," in the old English law called them, but the theory of society and of the laws is based on the general rule, and not the exception, that every woman is married. Her home is her empire. To make that home the centre of attraction to husband, sons and daughters, is her vocation and pride.

There seem to be several reasons why the suffrage should be confined to men. First, men alone are capable of talking and discharging the responsibilities of the suffrage, for, as in morals privileges are duties, so in government. To become a soldier and fight for the Government in time of war is a duty which only a man can perform. Women have neither the strength nor the courage for this. Because Joan of Arc was a heroine and Emma Reeve and other distinguished themselves in military affairs, that don't prove that the sex as such can be relied on as fighting soldiers. Secondly, men alone are capable of the responsibility of office. To enjoy the privilege of voting and not to discharge none of the corresponding duties, is not fair. Every man who votes agrees by the act to hold himself in readiness to serve the country in any capacity, from President down to Constable, or Supervisor of the Roads. But what woman would agree to be a Sheriff or a Constable? Not one. If elected to these offices they would not serve.

But the strongest argument we know against female suffrage is, that the vast majority of the women of the United States have no desire to vote. In no State of the Union are females debtor, or as well, educated as in Massachusetts. We all feel proud of that galaxy of pure, intellectual women at Boston, which moves round the "sun" of the universe, like Uma Major revolves round the North Star. They are washing, refined, benevolent, patriotic—in short, all that women ought to be. They have discussed the question of female suffrage all over the State, in every town and hamlet. Yet out of the 200,000 women in the State over twenty years of age, only 7,000 could be prevailed on to petition the Legislature to give them the right to vote! How then is the fact that 193,000 of the best educated women in the country, in a single State, utterly decline even to ask for the suffrage. What is the obvious meaning of this fact? Why, that the woman of the United States, sometimes than they cannot perform the duties connected with the privilege of voting, and having no taste for political affairs, have no desire whatever for the suffrage. Suppose, however, that they never would exercise it, and so the plan would defeat its own object. If the women feel themselves to be an oppressed class, and that the ballot is a panacea for all their troubles, all they have to do is to signify the fact to their husbands, sons and brothers, and their wrongs would be righted immediately.

It is a law of nature that water seeks its own level. So in society there is a great natural law regulating the trades, the pursuits and the position of men and women. The man likes out-door employment and dangerous callings. Women love their homes, their husbands and children. If any woman has the talent and acquirements to be a public speaker, let her exercise her gifts if she desire it. If any wish to avail themselves of their peculiar talents of discussion, especially among their own sex, by all means let them devote themselves to the healing art. We would be glad to see women all on juries in cases of life and death where women are tried, and especially in cases of rape, &c. We heard of a second trial of the latter kind, in a neighboring county, where a verdict was rendered by a jury of men, which no jury of women would ever have agreed to. The presence of good women in the jury box would also make all our lawyers gentlemen—at least from the teeth out—in the presence of the Court and people.

We have listened to the ablest, silvery tones of Lucretia Mott's voice till we thought we might spoke. We have heard also Miss Anna Dickinson and the famous Mrs. Severance thrilling audiences, but we have seen more fashionable promenade concerts, balls and parties, and greater indeed, than lectures. Let her dignity her wishes, and we proceed with a charity to every form out. If the whole the suffrage with its correlative duties and responsibilities, she has only to say the word. But to secure one co-operation the demand must be made by at least a majority of the women, and with the unfortunate fact that political privileges are religious duties

"FAR AWAY FIELDS ARE GREEN."

While the sentiments in this country point to the manner of dealing with pecuniary questions in European countries, the Europeans in their turn cite the American Republic as an example. The Paris press, in its attacks upon the extravagance and dishonesty of the Administration (it is curious how these words "extravagance" and "administration" follow each other) point to General Grant's inaugural. "There," exclaims the Paris press, "there is honesty for you. Although no less than $2,000,000 are to be served at my own table this year, I will pay it myself, the American President proposes to pay it all honestly. He asks for no exceptional measures." Then they remind Napoleon's Ministers that all this is owing to our economical habits. We rather like the compliment, but how will such sentiments affect our reformers?

In a something to feel how insanely appropriations have been made, and how munificently all contingencies have been provided for, we have only to look at the following statement of the Treasurer, showing the amount of money received from customs during the past three years, and the amount of interest on the public debt paid during the same period. It is from these sources that all the expenses of the Government are defrayed, and the receipts and disbursements should balance each other. The figures are official, and were taken from the Treasurer's books:

In 1866	$179,046,651
In 1867	176,417,810
In 1868	191,117,457
Total	$546,581,918

And for the three years since the rebellion:

In 1866	$133,067,794
In 1867	143,781,053
In 1868	130,164,990
Total	$406,013,837

That part of commerce which is touched by the tariff is the imports—and these figures show that the imports during the past three years amount to $270,567,081 more than during the three years before the rebellion. If the carrying trade in American ships has declined, it is from some other cause than protection to American ...

Hon. John Cessna was called home unexpectedly by telegram on Sunday to attend the funeral of his son, a young man of much promise, and one of Uncle Ursenaury, Esq., of Fairfield township, Westmoreland county. Mr. Ursenaury was in her usual good health all day Saturday, and in the evening was seized with apoplexy which caused her death.

Tax now appointed for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, is Joseph H. Sterrs, Esq., editor of the Indiana *Messenger*. The appointment was well deserved, and Mr. Sterrs will doubtless make an efficient officer.

Tax bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church passed the British House of Commons on the 23d by 118 majority. The result occasioned great rejoicing, and the House immediately adjourned till the first of April.

Among the items in the report of the New York Board of Education is one under "incidental" of $9,000. Among these "incidental" expenses is what is known as a tea-room; that is, a room where the teachers have an opportunity of refreshments, furnished to them at their meetings, and as they choose to order. This is never returned, or charged, under the head of tea-room supper, dinner or board bill, but is entered through some other channel, generally or other "incidental" expenses. The New York journals are pounding themselves over the solution of the question, "How much of the $9,000 is for tea?" Some think it is due to the present hour, the bulk of the item seems to have been consumed entirely in tea. The Board must be very partial to strong tea.

The jealousy of the English at the rapid progress made by Americans in securing the good will of the Japanese, is strikingly illustrated on the fact that Mr. Cornwell, who was appointed by the Mikado Inspector at the Navy Yard at Hiogo, has been compelled to resign his position through the influence of the English and French Ministers. Mr. Cornwell engaged the rank of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and came to accept the position, which excited the animosity of the English. The Japanese government had the honors all on their side in the transaction. While conferring with the demands of the foreign ministers, they took care to pay Mr. Cornwell the total amount agreed upon—$6,000.

Among the thousands of those who assisted in the rejoicings and kissing of the convicts who escaped from Sing Sing prison, an escaped convict is reported as the guest for the last card in that state. It is stated that Ned Ludlow succeeded in himself into the hands of some officers, when one of the prisoners, a keeper, recognized him to approach him. The convict walked towards his keeper, when the latter coolly shot him down, striking no vein as no effect. Would it not be advisable to institute target exercise in sing sing, in order to enable keepers to "wing" a man instead of killing him outright?

The *Richmond Whig* says the difference between Bishops Whittingham and Cummins is, that the one is the representative of a system, the other is himself and his own opinions. And not any Romish ecclesiastic as ever lived. The office is the spirit of Protestantism and of the Evangelical churches generally. But the Churchmen only ingulfs which of these opinions is the true one, and leaves the question which must be settled shortly by the adherents of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America as well as England.

In his Epanding speech the other day, Andrew Johnson put himself in happy accord with the whole people. He remarked that he had enjoyed more real satisfaction in the last two years than during the whole term of his office. The feeling of satisfaction is mutual, an act of Mr. Johnson's whole life gave the people so much pleasure as the going out of office.

Bounty for England consumed 40,52,325 gallons home-made and 1,000,000 foreign, Ireland 4,79,26, in addition to this 1,000,000 gallons foreign rum, and 1,500,000 foreign brandy were entered. It is fair to suppose that the consumption of foreign spirits in the United States equaled nearly one-half of the total amount consumed. The difference being among us, manufactured in the mountains of Ireland and Scotland "free of cost."

A letter dated Constantinople, February 11, says the little band of Greek volunteers which broke up the name of an insurrection in Crete, have met with the suppose which were many mentioned by the Turks. They drove them up and then made the whole affair, although some persons hope still to keep it alive.

The eight numbers of journals in England has affected the Times in a sensible manner, it is stated that it cannot rely upon the great reputation to sustain it. It is making preparations to reduce the price from three pence to two pence. This is the only course left it.

The opera seats of New York, which has been unusually dull, is reviving. The hotels are filling up with women and southern gentlemen, and the lasting among others is becoming largest.

New York Justice.

New York justice is a very queer thing difficult to comprehend, and still more difficult to account for upon any reasonable ground even when fully comprehended. Recently a prominent detective officer in that city received $50,000, besides a considerable amount of other money, as a reward for the recovery of some burglarious from a Maryland bank. When called upon by the Commissioners of the Police Department to report the amount of money received by him, Mr. Detective Young refused. He preferred to resign about that time. The Commissioners felt disinclined to accept a resignation in lieu of a regular report, so they tried him on his allowance and dismissed him for contempt. Doubtless there was some satisfaction in the proceeding, but from the manner in which Mr. Young took his dismissal, the contempt seems to have been a mutual affair. Inasmuch as no offer was made to compel him to disgorge the money, the ex-Detective's contempt is based upon a pretty large pecuniary gain. The discussion growing out of the exposure of the absurd action of the Board reveals the fact that an officer in New York is "allowed" seventy-five per cent. for doing his whole duty. In other words, Mr. Young ought to have remembered the Board in the event of seventy-five per cent. of the net results of the entire transaction. But he acted the whole big, hence the necessity for his instant dismissal. New York law must be a greater muddle than New York politics.

We like to record a good action by one who is regarded as a bad man, and in doing it we are led to inquire if the latter is not the real character of the former. For example: A gentleman walks down or up Broadway, a short time since, was accosted by a woman, aged about thirty-five years, and showing some traces of former beauty, who asked for assistance for herself, her husband and children. Stating that a *dead cow* at once, he proposed to accompany the applicant to her home, and if her story was true afford relief. She readily assented, and they started off on a considerable journey. Arrived at the humble but comfortable tenement house. The sick husband and three children, scantily covered by their rags, were cuddled together in a corner, trying to keep from freezing by combining the warmth of their bodies, and their pinched countenances plainly showed that cold was not the only evil they were suffering from. The gentleman promptly sent for a physician, and then gave the woman a roll of bills, which on opening she found to amount to three times the sum she had named to her many hearers for the good of the country. This incident he followed up by declaring that the House of Lords was any other legislative body, has half the power of the Senate of the United States." These straight forward sentiments, coming from the youngest member of the body, excited no little surprise among the old stagers, and were not in the way in which ideas are expressed in that body. But it must be remembered that Senator Sprague, like a majority of the people, has started at the discussion of the house-of-lords question, and, as he says, we are inclined to think he is not far wrong.

Cannot some of our natural advocates of woman's rights be induced to emigrate to Peru? It seems that the bright-eyed damsels of that country are deplorably deficient in their attainments. Some of the very wealthiest are only able to master a limited amount of arithmetic, while their geographical knowledge never extends beyond Peru, Chili, Ecuador, Bolivia, and from the musicians, they are the most wretched humbugs in the world, can neither knit, sew, indulge in the intricacies afforded by crocheting, nor in fact do anything so useful as working red eyed in a side saddle. Such a state of affairs is now, in a wife field for the shirkers for "woman's rights."

An exchange, commenting on the querulous disposition exhibited by the class of people who consumed unfavorably upon the action of a minister who abandons a four thousand for a seven thousand dollar charge, says: "We cannot see the justice of the complaint. If we are only willing to reward literary ability with half the amount other people are willing to pay for it, we do not see that we have reason to find fault. No, decidedly. But it should be remembered that the minister who has to preach twice a week has other duties to perform, which gives no one charge for another lately to gratify a selfish aim is *merely* a literary, and not a religious man. Or rather, his religion, like his time, is commercial, and he can be secured by the highest bidder.

The New York *Tribune* declares that whenever the cost of living rises in a single item, we have heard that meat twice a day is injurious—so often that we have become accustomed to the knowledge of most vegetables. Now, all we ever get is little enough of meat in addition. We could live on cabbage, turnips and potatoes. We might make out to exist on the and milk. But where would be the great gain? Let us have some actual proof that the necessities themselves will not bother us. Some one has discovered them on savory stocks, cubits and good bone, and by that time we will be prepared to reflect upon the propriety of turning ourselves into horses and potato bins.

An Irish servant girl in New York discovered a couple of black burglars in her room the other night. Instead of fainting, or dying of fright, she quietly locked the door on the two burglars, and screamed for help. The moral villain threatened to kill her, and was in the act of choking her with a silk handkerchief, when the plucky girl sprang from their grasp, and escaped through the window on to the branches to her aid. The burglars were pursued and captured. Ellen Flynn, the heroine of this little story, produced her ability to take care of herself when she rendered her best account against them.

It is Frederick Douglass in a speech delivered in the people of Charleston, Va., declared that "something must be done to curb the fiendish power of worthless majorities." Andrew is an apt leader. A man who could advocate as far in the appointment of the Supreme Court judges by monopolists, would no doubt be the proper man to select when we desire to return to monarchical rule. There is not a thing in the world who will not say much a justice of the peace. One of the principal tools in the play, a learned Professor, was to have been married in two weeks. Seven of the Senators who voted for acquittal, it is declared, had to be the persons they married "in ...ion." The justice who married them has been fined fifty dollars a couple for his prank—he should have married seven couples. The supposed to have been animated by nutty motive—and it is gravely announced that the Legislature has been applied to to untie the terrified couples. Why not apply to the Senate, a theatrical way of—in real life they are apt to make people look very ridiculous.

The Chicago journals pretend to be serious in their production of the future greatness of that city. This is their latest argument. Because London has long been the greatest city in the world, for the reason it always must be. The Yankee nation [illegible] "the hub of all the ...," attributes of true greatness. London is the great center of Great Britain. Chicago is the great center of the United States, therefore a blind man might see that in time Chicago must become the great city of New York and leave London in the shade. We have no right to poke fun at Chicagoans for counting on eleven million of souls in 1901, for with common balls they feel certain the city of London will develope Chicago in a similar manner, only to a "more miraculous extent."

Brigham Young recently delivered an address to a "female Relief Society" in Utah, in which he urged young women to regulate their moral natures, and to cultivate their intellectual faculties, and to exercise them with reference to the future happiness of themselves and of their children. We have often heard of the devil quoting scripture to suit his purpose, but we doubt if the world has been favored with a more sage advice, or with more universally recognized sentiments of pure wisdom since the days of Solomon, whom Brigham has striven hard to imitate. Nevertheless, the advice is not to be followed, for the character one would select to exemplify the beauties of a life in which the full force of a "moral theory" is "pure personal habits" would be found to be the most difficult men, to say nothing about the women.

Secretary Boutwell is a magical influence in his department. If the stocks hold are true, to Rip Van Winkle slumber seems to have been completely shaken out of it. Formerly he was dull, heavy, and apparently overpowered by a slumberous atmosphere. A single call to the office of Grandfather Welles furnished a strange and extremely powerful solution. Now, however, the Department has surged from its eight years' dream as from a dead sea at once, he proposed to accompany the applicant to her home, and if her story was true afford relief. She readily assented, and they started off on a considerable journey. Arrived at the humble but comfortable tenement house. The sick husband and three children, scantily covered by their rags, were cuddled together in a corner, trying to keep from freezing by combining the warmth of their bodies, and their pinched countenances plainly showed that cold was not the only evil they were suffering from. The gentleman promptly sent for a physician, and then gave the woman a roll of bills, which on opening she found to amount to three times the sum she had named to her many hearers for the good of the country. This incident he followed up by declaring that the House of Lords was any other legislative body, has half the power of the Senate of the United States." These straight forward sentiments, coming from the youngest member of the body, excited no little surprise among the old stagers, and were not in the way in which ideas are expressed in that body. But it must be remembered that Senator Sprague, like a majority of the people, has started at the discussion of the house-of-lords question, and, as he says, we are inclined to think he is not far wrong.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The concerts at the Tuileries are known to be the fashion for the whole year, not of dress, but of deportment. Parisian ladies walk very much on their toes, with the waist elevated before and sinking in front. The Empress, with whom originates the fashion, executes it charmingly. The heels of the satin boots bring very high, and the soles extremely thin, this manner becomes easy enough, and can be acquired without much practice.

J. Edwards Calhoun, a relative of John C. Calhoun, writes to the Rochester *Democrat*: "I live in a section of country similar in all respects to the best tea region of China, and for many years the tea served at my own table has been exclusively from my own plants."

Col. Totten has decided, after a series of tidal observations, taken at Panama and Aspinwall Bay, and connected by accurate levels along the line of railroad, that the mean height of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is precisely the same. Owing to the difference in the rise of tide of both places, there are, of course, times when one ocean is higher or lower than the other; but their mean level, that is their height at half tide, is now proved to be identical.

Two Germans had a very peculiar case in court, at New York, last week. Between them they had invented a whale as large as [illegible] They had exhibited to the public as a veritable, live whale, at so much admittance per head, four assistants [illegible] being placed inside to work the [illegible]. The deception was complete, but [illegible] at the conclusion of the performance, some spies in the audience waited behind, and observed the four Jonahs emerge from the whale's belly, whereupon they attacked them, and cut the whale to pieces. The suit was brought by the manufacturer of the whale to compel the owner to pay for him, which account decided he must do.

Three Frenchmen in search of Marseilles recently confessed to having participated in a murder, and the revelations made on the trial showed that it was a very common thing for the wives of that place to get rid of their husbands in this way and the easiest means of accommodating their lovers. We have now in the Paris *show fronts of settlements*. In the older of modern streets these creatures are filled up, and there are therefore not perceptible; but in newer there, in far too many cases. A cracked house may be a very good habitation as our hats. *but why, should we not have the latter?* it was not in this frail manner that our Tudor, Jacobean and Hanoverian brick mansions were erected; neither was it in this way that the palaces were built in the days of the Normans and Plantagenets. Here is a *bricklayer at work* on a piece of walling. Let his watch his mode of operation. He lays a course of bricks at the inner edge of the wall, and another at the outer edge. This he repeats till there is a hollow between the two surfaces of the wall. Into this recess he fills in rubble, lime and sand, and when these level it up to the outer edges, in a rough kind of a way, he throws over it a layer of well and with a double set of spokes and two tires, propelled by the rider, who hangs below the centre of gravity and works as in a treadmill.

Erie-Opera-Bowles Fisk appeared on the stage at Brougham's theater, Saturday, and in the presence of actors, actresses and all concerned, was married to Miss Josie Mansfield. It is understood that the man who officiated was only a justice of the peace. One of the principal tools in the play, a learned Professor, was to have been married in two weeks. Seven of the Senators who voted for acquittal, it is declared, had to be the persons they married "in ...ion." The justice who married them has been fined fifty dollars a couple for his prank—he should have married seven couples. The supposed to have been animated by nutty motive—and it is gravely announced that the Legislature has been applied to to untie the terrified couples. Why not apply to the Senate, a theatrical way of—in real life they are apt to make people look very ridiculous.

The Chicago journals pretend to be serious in their production of the future greatness of that city. This is their latest argument. Because London has long been the greatest city in the world, for the reason it always must be. The Yankee nation [illegible] "the hub of all the ...," attributes of true greatness. London is the great center of Great Britain. Chicago is the great center of the United States, therefore a blind man might see that in time Chicago must become the great city of New York and leave London in the shade. We have no right to poke fun at Chicagoans for counting on eleven million of souls in 1901, for with common balls they feel certain the city of London will develope Chicago in a similar manner, only to a "more miraculous extent."

Brigham Young recently delivered an address to a "female Relief Society" in Utah, in which he urged young women to regulate their moral natures, and to cultivate their intellectual faculties, and to exercise them with reference to the future happiness of themselves and of their children. We have often heard of the devil quoting scripture to suit his purpose, but we doubt if the world has been favored with a more sage advice, or with more universally recognized sentiments of pure wisdom since the days of Solomon, whom Brigham has striven hard to imitate. Nevertheless, the advice is not to be followed, for the character one would select to exemplify the beauties of a life in which the full force of a "moral theory" is "pure personal habits" would be found to be the most difficult men, to say nothing about the women.

Secretary Boutwell is a magical influence in his department. If the stocks hold are true, to Rip Van Winkle slumber seems to have been completely shaken out of it. Formerly he was dull, heavy, and apparently overpowered by a slumberous atmosphere. A single call to the office of Grandfather Welles furnished a strange and extremely powerful solution. Now, however, the Department has surged from its eight years' dream as from a dead sea at once, he proposed to accompany the applicant to her home, and if her story was true afford relief. She readily assented, and they started off on a considerable journey. Arrived at the humble but comfortable tenement house. The sick husband and three children, scantily covered by their rags, were cuddled together in a corner, trying to keep from freezing by combining the warmth of their bodies, and their pinched countenances plainly showed that cold was not the only evil they were suffering from. The gentleman promptly sent for a physician, and then gave the woman a roll of bills, which on opening she found to amount to three times the sum she had named to her many hearers for the good of the country. This incident he followed up by declaring that the House of Lords was any other legislative body, has half the power of the Senate of the United States." These straight forward sentiments, coming from the youngest member of the body, excited no little surprise among the old stagers, and were not in the way in which ideas are expressed in that body. But it must be remembered that Senator Sprague, like a majority of the people, has started at the discussion of the house-of-lords question, and, as he says, we are inclined to think he is not far wrong.

HONEST BUILDING.

Hints for Pittsburgh Builders and Mechanics.

A few days ago we gave brief descriptions of the principal public and private buildings—halls, churches, school houses, warehouses, etc. —which are to be erected during the present season, in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The amount of building to be done is unusually large, and it is gratifying to know that, in the construction of the public buildings at least, there are to be introduced new and improved styles of architecture. It is very important, therefore, that the workmanship shall correspond with the modern designs, and that our builders and mechanics shall endeavor to make their work durable.

A friend has placed in our hands a copy of a circular, published in this city a few months since, by J. W. Kerr, Esq., architect, commending to the building mechanics of Pittsburgh, as an "honest building," which originally appeared in the *London Builder*, (and which we reproduced in the circular,) with the hope that our mechanics might be incited to build better, and thus raise the standard of excellence in architecture, and secure to themselves the proper respect of all honorable men. We have not space for the article entire, but will give its principal points. The writer opens with an allusion to the pyramids of Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc.—The

"Among the overturned columns, is there one that is marble without, and an inferior stone within? Is the [illegible] there one of plaster, when it purports to be stone? Is there one that the inscription, as it is painted, when it purports to be incised? Not one. These builders were honest artists and honest workmen, and they left

"Consider much of our modern masonry. Do we not daily there occurs a [illegible] of extraordinary force, down come tumbling many of our elaborate-looking, like home-made scrolltes, dealing death and destruction around us? Is anything sufficiently near to be affected by the catastrophe? Why, we go [illegible] as though they were meant to come on and off as often as our hats. Occasionally, too, down comes a gable-end; but still more occasionally, fortunately, we have to record the fall of a house. Take a walk down a new street, and look at the heads of the window openings. Are they [illegible] *shoe fronts of settlements*. In the older of modern streets these creatures are filled up, and there are therefore not perceptible; but in newer there, in far too many cases. A cracked house may be a very good habitation as our hats. *but why, should we not have the latter?* it was not in this frail manner that our Tudor, Jacobean and Hanoverian brick mansions were erected; neither was it in this way that the palaces were built in the days of the Normans and Plantagenets. Here is a *bricklayer at work* on a piece of walling. Let his watch his mode of operation. He lays a course of bricks at the inner edge of the wall, and another at the outer edge. This he repeats till there is a hollow between the two surfaces of the wall. Into this recess he fills in rubble, lime and sand, and when these level it up to the outer edges, in a rough kind of a way, he throws over it a layer of well and with a double set of spokes and two tires, propelled by the rider, who hangs below the centre of gravity and works as in a treadmill.

The latest in velocipedes is a single wheeled affair—a monocycle, to follow analogy. It is invented by a man in Springfield, and now in process of construction at a car factory in that city. The wheel will not be required to be guarding the machinery. Rewards will be administered through other avenues than the stomach. Chemistry will be applied to the vital, active principles from all curative agents; and, through the cellular subcutaneous covering, to the nerves and tissues of the seat of decay, the influence of therapeutic agents will be brought to bear with unerring certainty. Light will be let in upon nearly all the organs of the body, so that the physician can observe the action of remedies. Surgery will no longer be compelled to diagnose in the dark. The [illegible] other journals will perhaps be able to [illegible] simultaneous editions in all the great central cities of the country. Then [illegible] of American [illegible] will be more generally diffused among the people, [illegible] will be more [illegible] and consequently rendering them happier, healthier and better fitted for the duties and responsibilities of [illegible].—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Bismarck and Grant.

A correspondent writing from Berlin, under date of March 8th, says: The last 18 hours have been very busy ones for me. I have been obliged to obtain the particulars of the opening of the North German Diet and of two dinners, both fixed at the same hour, given in honor of our new President. One of these dinners was given by Mr. Bancroft, was very select, having its guests, including Count Bismarck, four Prussian Ministers, one Prince, five Counts, one Major General, three persons of the lower nobility, with the appendage of secretaries of the Legation, and was rather conservative in politics, as compared with a Ministerial party. Count Bismarck proposed the health of President Grant in a speech full of expressions of cordial friendship, supposed to be [illegible] Mr. Bancroft replied, proposing the health of the King of Prussia. The second dinner was composed exclusively of American citizens, and under the presidency of Mr. Kreismann, Consul at this place, was more democratic in its programme. Toasts suggested that a telegram be sent to the new President, and the suggestion was immediately carried into effect. Mr. Kreismann, Consul at Leipsia, Privy Councilor Heffter responded, and to his toast to the American Union, William Kreismann, Esq., replied in English in the speech of the evening, explaining how much we as a race are indebted to the North Germans many, and how great our sympathies would be with that nation in case of a rupture with France. Consul Kreismann will celebrate the inauguration of Grant by appointing at 1 o'clock at noon of the 4th of March the signing of the North German Diet.

Remarkable Experiments.

Some very remarkable even if apparently cruel experiments, have recently been made by Voit, in regard to the removal of the hemispheres of the brain of pigeons, and communicated to the Bavarian Academy of Science. After the operation, the pigeons fell into a torpid condition, resembling sleep; but after a longer or shorter time generally lasting, however, for [illegible] days, they awoke again, opened their eyes and flew about. Curiously enough, however, they took no notice of the food placed before them, and had to be fed by hand. They seemed to have lost all feeling of hunger, and that peculiar craving for food which is so necessary to be affected by the cataclysm they go [illegible] as though they were meant to come on and off as often as our hats. Occasionally, too, down comes a gable-end; but still more occasionally, fortunately, we have to record the fall of a house. Take a walk down a new street, and look at the heads of the window openings. Are they [illegible] *shoe fronts of settlements*. In the older of modern streets these creatures are filled up, and there are therefore not perceptible; but in newer there, in far too many cases. A cracked house may be a very good habitation as our hats. *but why, should we not have the latter?* it was not in this frail manner that our Tudor, Jacobean and Hanoverian brick mansions were erected; neither was it in this way that the palaces were built in the days of the Normans and Plantagenets. Here is a *bricklayer at work* on a piece of walling. Let his watch his mode of operation. He lays a course of bricks at the inner edge of the wall, and another at the outer edge. This he repeats till there is a hollow between the two surfaces of the wall. Into this recess he fills in rubble, lime and sand, and when these level it up to the outer edges, in a rough kind of a way, he throws over it a layer of well and with a double set of spokes and two tires, propelled by the rider, who hangs below the centre of gravity and works as in a treadmill.

Erie-Opera-Bowles Fisk appeared on the stage at Brougham's theater, Saturday, and in the presence of actors, actresses and all concerned, was married to Miss Josie Mansfield. It is understood that the man who officiated was only a justice of the peace. One of the principal tools in the play, a learned Professor, was to have been married in two weeks. Seven of the Senators who voted for acquittal, it is declared, had to be the persons they married "in ...ion." The justice who married them has been fined fifty dollars a couple for his prank—he should have married seven couples. The supposed to have been animated by nutty motive—and it is gravely announced that the Legislature has been applied to to untie the terrified couples. Why not apply to the Senate, a theatrical way of—in real life they are apt to make people look very ridiculous.

The Chicago journals pretend to be serious in their production of the future greatness of that city. This is their latest argument. Because London has long been the greatest city in the world, for the reason it always must be. The Yankee nation [illegible] "the hub of all the ...," attributes of true greatness. London is the great center of Great Britain. Chicago is the great center of the United States, therefore a blind man might see that in time Chicago must become the great city of New York and leave London in the shade. We have no right to poke fun at Chicagoans for counting on eleven million of souls in 1901, for with common balls they feel certain the city of London will develope Chicago in a similar manner, only to a "more miraculous extent."

Brigham Young recently delivered an address to a "female Relief Society" in Utah, in which he urged young women to regulate their moral natures, and to cultivate their intellectual faculties, and to exercise them with reference to the future happiness of themselves and of their children. We have often heard of the devil quoting scripture to suit his purpose, but we doubt if the world has been favored with a more sage advice, or with more universally recognized sentiments of pure wisdom since the days of Solomon, whom Brigham has striven hard to imitate. Nevertheless, the advice is not to be followed, for the character one would select to exemplify the beauties of a life in which the full force of a "moral theory" is "pure personal habits" would be found to be the most difficult men, to say nothing about the women.

Secretary Boutwell is a magical influence in his department. If the stocks hold are true, to Rip Van Winkle slumber seems to have been completely shaken out of it. Formerly he was dull, heavy, and apparently overpowered by a slumberous atmosphere. A single call to the office of Grandfather Welles furnished a strange and extremely powerful solution. Now, however, the Department has surged from its eight years' dream as from a dead sea at once, he proposed to accompany the applicant to her home, and if her story was true afford relief. She readily assented, and they started off on a considerable journey. Arrived at the humble but comfortable tenement house. The sick husband and three children, scantily covered by their rags, were cuddled together in a corner, trying to keep from freezing by combining the warmth of their bodies, and their pinched countenances plainly showed that cold was not the only evil they were suffering from. The gentleman promptly sent for a physician, and then gave the woman a roll of bills, which on opening she found to amount to three times the sum she had named to her many hearers for the good of the country. This incident he followed up by declaring that the House of Lords was any other legislative body, has half the power of the Senate of the United States." These straight forward sentiments, coming from the youngest member of the body, excited no little surprise among the old stagers, and were not in the way in which ideas are expressed in that body. But it must be remembered that Senator Sprague, like a majority of the people, has started at the discussion of the house-of-lords question, and, as he says, we are inclined to think he is not far wrong.

STATE NEWS.

The policemen of the new city of Altoona have been uniformed, their dress being the same as that worn by the policemen of Pittsburgh.

The Portage Lodge of A. Y. Masons, of Hollidaysburg, have purchased the Town Hall, in that place, for the sum of $2,000. The Masons intend fitting up the first floor as a convenient lodge room, and the second story as a hall for their use.

The dwelling of Mr. William Dean, in Juniata township, Huntingdon county, took fire on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and with its contents was entirely consumed. Mr. Dean's loss is about $1,000, on which there is an insurance of $500.

A man named James D. Lewis is traveling through this country representing himself as a

Weekly Commercial.

THE STRIKES.

ONE OF BEVERLY JOHNSON'S OFFICERS.

A Cook of Immense Brightness and Facility.

Suppressed Scientific Sensation.

The Cure of Hydrophobia.

Famous Poisons.

The Chinese in San Francisco.

Pompeii.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stock Transferred—Railroad Operations.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Produce and General Markets.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 26, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Alcohol	3 75	@ 3 80	
Arabic	1 75	@ 1 80	
Cinchonidine	0 12	@ 0 15	
Cinchonidine	0 12	@ 0 15	
Tartaric	0 80	@ 0 85	
Alcohol gall	2 80	@ 2 85	
Alum	3	@ 3	
Arsenic	0	@ 0	
Balsam Copaiba	0	@ 0	
Bark Cinchona	0	@ 0	
Bark Cinchona	0	@ 0	
Bark Cinchona

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

TERMS:

One copy, one year $2 00
Six copies (if sent to one post office) and over, each 1 50
One copy gratis to the person getting up the club.

WHAT IS NEEDED NOW.

The rush for office in Washington is terrific, and the belief that a general removal of the present incumbents is to take place is widely entertained. "We shall doubtless get elected in some of our appointments," said President Grant a few days ago, "but in the absence of a Civil Service Law for a guide to the appointing power and for the security of the country, we will do as well as we can." No one who is a witness to this scramble can fail to be impressed with the necessity for a well digested Civil Service system, the nearest approach to which is the bill of Mr. Lecompte. The wonder is that in the absence of some such law the civil service is as pure and efficient as it is. But there is a growing degeneracy in office which must be provided against, or the country will pay dearly. No one who sees the kind of men who constitute the average of the applicants now in Washington, and understands their motives, can come to any other conclusion. If the saying, that "office should seek the man, not the man the office," means anything of value, then certainly we are going to pay a penalty for the utter disregard of the principle. It is true that President Grant was chosen in absolutely accordance with this principle as a Presidential candidate was, not excepting Lincoln, and he holds that the general appointments are made on the same principle—for it is a fact that not one of his Cabinet sought and not more than one desired or suffered himself to be urged for a seat in the Cabinet. Not an, however, with regard to the offices in general. The behoffer of the present scramble is impressed with the corrupting tendency of the present system—either total lack of system—in filling the offices. There is a dissolving certainty of giving to the best, or even of not giving to the worst men the appointments. Too largely is it the case that the appointees are incapable of thinking at any legitimate business and consequently seek office. There are on file in the Departments at Washington applications for positions backed by a weight of influence which none but the very highest order of capacity and character ought to command, and yet the latter is seldom the fact, on the contrary, in some instances at least, the very reverse is true. Men who, after a protracted struggle in their professions, have demonstrated nothing except their incapacity, are recommended in the manner we have described for the most responsible positions in those professions. It is little less than criminal to deceive the appointing power thus. Sympathy for one's poverty or misfortune cannot excuse the persistent habit there is, it may, when the last point of endurance is reached, take the law into its own hands and summarily execute it upon those transgressors. Nothing but a deep consciousness of this truth has produced the astonishing change which has lately taken place in New York city in the administration of justice. Murders and robberies were committed in broad day light, the criminals understanding that as they did the voting at the polls they were masters of the situation. But when the judges and lawyers, who were in partnership with crime, got intelligence that the honest people of the city were about to organize themselves into vigilance committees, and that they themselves would be summarily hung up on the lamp posts before the doors of their own Court House, they took the alarm and bowed before the majesty of an enraged people. To such an uprising of conscience in the name of God and of Justice, San Francisco owes its present fame of being one of the most law abiding cities in the Union. It is the hot blood—the holy indignation kindled against wrong which justifies vengeance. But to take a malefactor and shut him up for months in prison till he is blunted white as a lily, and then bring him out after trial and condemnation, and in cold blood strangle him with a rope,—this we maintain, is barbarism. It hardens the feelings of all who have anything to do with it, either as officers or spectators, and is bound to produce bad fruit in years to come.

But would we let the guilty go unpunished? By no means. But we would have society avail itself of the common sense principle, so well understood by all thinking upon the subject, that it is not the severity of punishment that tends to discourage crime, but the unerring *certainty* of it. We are not chicken hearted. It is not the pain which the murderer suffers in the matter of dying that makes us oppose this kind of punishment, but its outrageous barbarism, and its terrible effects upon all who witness it. Imprisonment for life is a more severe punishment than death in any form. We would rather be beheaded, or hanged, or drowned, forty times, so far as mere pain is concerned, than suffer solitary imprisonment in the State prison for twenty five years. It is a poor, base sentiment that has made white-livered cowards by the thousand, both in war and peace, that death is the greatest of evils, and that, therefore, it should be inflicted upon murderers. Death is oftentimes a blessing, and is never an evil greater than bondage or dishonor. The true doctrine to adopt and carry out is, that when a man proves himself to be an unsafe member of society by his crimes, society has the right, not to take his life in cold blood, but to place him where he can do no further mischief. Crimials are made such by false systems of education, for which society is to blame in part. We owe, therefore, to this class of unfortunate and guilty people more than to other hang them or send them to prison for mere vengeance. We must teach them to labor. We must teach them obedience. We must teach them to think. All these are preliminary to their influences, so that the convict, if not sentenced for life, can return to society on the expiration of his sentence, a wiser and a better man.

The approaching execution of TAWELL RAIN and his fellow murderer in Philadelphia, has suggested this train of thought. Already is the public feeling blunted by the sound of the hammer in Moyamensing Prison making preparation for the barbarous display. Soon we insist upon it, that if one of the bloody requirements of the old Jewish code is carried out, the other two we have named should be also. If the Legislature honors Gore and protects society by putting murderers to death in cold blood in the middle of the nineteenth century, we demand that the law against witches shall be resurrected, and that a man who gathers sticks on the seventh day of the week, "which is the Sabbath of the Lord our God," shall be stoned to death before all the people. Both these are capital offences by the same law, and by the same authority as that which punishes a murderer with death. And we agree with General CASSEY, that the prompt execution of a bad law, or code of laws, is the only, is the best way to secure a repeal.

A CONFEDERATED CASE.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* has "interviewed" the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDARVIS. The utterances of the "Young Eagle of the West," as related by the correspondent, display the true Dolphin ring. Anything more exact as to its tone we cannot be, or more vague, it would be difficult to imagine. In proof of which we submit the following.

"Mr. Pendarvis," I said, "have you read the Montgomery *Mail*?"

"Yes, sir, I have read it, and I am glad to see that you have called my attention to it. I have been waiting for some one to do so. I have been waiting for some one to do so. I have been waiting for some one to do so